[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,
Received up to 25th April, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Occupation of Merv by Russia.

The *Vatír-i-Hind* (Siálkot), of the 20th April, adverting to the annexation of Merv by Russia, remarks that the British Government can no longer afford to be indifferent to Central Asian politics. It should at once occupy Kandáhar and adopt other necessary measures to check the further advance of Russia. If it be deemed expedient that she should become our immediate neighbour, we should not allow her to extend her boundary to our frontier, but we should occupy Herát and Ghazni. The presence of our troops at Kandáhar, Herát, and Ghazni would also tend to preserve peace in Afghánistán.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

The same.

Tha *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 19th April, states that traders, who have recently arrived in Pesháwar from Afghánistán, declare that the occupation of Merv by Russia has created a great sensation in that country, and has given rise to all sorts of rumours in the streets of Kábul. One rumour is afloat to the effect that the Amír is a friend of Russia at heart and has aleady received several Russian spies into his capital. On the contrary, it is believed here that he views the surrender of Merv with anxiety and fear and has applied to the Government of India for aid in the shape of money, arms, and ammunition. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries regard

the opportunity as very favourable to British policy in Afghánistán, and say that, if Government expressed a desire at this juncture to establish a British Agent at Herát, Abdul Rahmán might readily accede to its wishes, and even hail the proposal as one calculated to save his kingdom. We are no Russophobists and apprehend no danger from the approach of Russia. It is hardly necessary to say that we do not approve of the proposed establishment of a British Agent at Herát. The continuance or otherwise of British rule in this country depends on the way in which the internal administration is carried on by Government. If the mischievous policy adopted by Lord Lytton were continued, British rule would surely come to grief. But so long as the noble principles introduced by the present Viceroy are adhered to, Government has nothing to fear from the neighbourhood of Russia or any other country. The local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon, when it is fully carried out, will greatly redound to the glory of England and increase her popularity, rendering the cause of her rival a hopeless one.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 19th April, referring to the *Urwatu-l-Wusqa*, an Arabic journal which has been recently started at Paris by one Jamálu-l-din, who is said to be the tutor of the Mihdi of the Soudan, remarks that the object of both the Mihdi and Jamálu-l-din is to put a stop to British influence in Egypt. Their watchword is Egypt for the Egyptians. Jamálu-l-din has assumed the rôle of a friend of Musalmáns in the East, but there is reason to fear that he may do them more harm than good. The Mihdi's rebellion has only led to the destruction of the lives of thousands of his own countrymen. The *Urwatu-l-Wusqa* will not last long. It cannot expect any support from this country, nor from Turkey and Egypt, where many newspapers are already published. (The *Akhbár-i-Am* Lahore, of the 19th April, also refers to the *Urwatu-l-Wusqa* and acknowledges receipt of the first two numbers of the journal. The price of the paper is 5 francs a year, but it will be

The *Urwatu-l-Wusqa*, an Arabic journal of Paris.

supplied gratis to the people in the East, who are requested to circulate it among their friends.)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, states that the low limit of age fixed for candidates for the Civil Service has practically closed the door of that Service against natives. The unfavourable reply, given by Lord Kimberley to the deputation which lately waited on his Lordship, praying for the raising of the limit, ought not to damp our spirits. We should make renewed efforts and appeal to Parliament and Her Majesty. The editor specially asks native political associations to take up the subject. (The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, Meerut, of the 22nd April, expresses nearly the same sentiments on the subject.)

Circulation, 605 copies.

Limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, alluding to the same subject, remarks that the raising of the limit of age would be practically much more beneficial to Europeans than natives. Supposing 200 European candidates now compete for the examination. If the limit were raised, the number of European candidates would be doubled, while there would be hardly three or four native candidates. No slight alteration in age could materially reduce the difficulties which natives have to encounter in going to England to join the examination. What we should contend for is this, that the examination should be also held in this country. If a visit to England be considered indispensable for native candidates, they might be required to spend a year or two there after they have passed the examination here and have been selected for the Civil Service.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

The same.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 21st April, referring to the case of Dr. Banks, observes that he was guilty of most arbitrary, cruel, and cowardly proceedings. This barbarian should have been

Circulation, 270 copies.

Case of Dr. Banks.

treated in the same way in which he had treated the villagers. He should have been subjected to a good thrashing and paraded in the streets of the village, which was the scene of his high-handedness, with ignominy. Had he misbehaved in this way in Afghánistán or Nepál, he would have been killed, or at least his body would have been mutilated by the people. But natives are a loyal and law-abiding people, and silently bear the tyranny and oppression of the rulers. The Bombay Government took Dr. Banks to task for his taking the law into his own hands and dismissed him from his office as Civil Surgeon of Ahmadabad. This punishment, inadequate as it was, elicited universal satisfaction from the whole native population. But the Anglo-Indian Press raised a wild clamour against the action of the Bombay Government and condemned the punishment as too severe. The courage of Sir James Fergusson gave way, and in modification of his previous orders he only transferred Dr. Banks from Ahmadabad to Surat! Native Chiefs are generally known to be fickle-minded. Sometimes a man, who to-day incurs the displeasure of a native prince and is dishonoured, is restored to favour to-morrow. But the history of the Ilbert Act and the case of Dr. Banks show that British officers are equally fickle. If high officers are unable to do anything against the wishes of the Anglo-Indian community, they should refrain from issuing any orders, which are unpalatable to that community, in order that they might be saved the humiliation of afterwards withdrawing them.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 23rd April, adverting to the restoration by the Bombay Government of Dr. Banks to his office of Civil Surgeon, remarks that the Government has yielded to the hue and cry of Anglo-Indian contemporaries. The weakness exhibited by Sir James Fergusson on this occasion cannot be too deeply regretted. Such proceedings on the part of Government are calculated to shake the confidence of the people in British justice.

The same.

Miss Pigot *versus* Hastie.

The same paper expresses satisfaction at the recent decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Miss Pigot *versus* Hastie, and says that the violent attack made by Mr. Hastie against the Hindu religion had clearly shown him to be an evil-minded man. Other missionaries should take a warning from his case. They are a respectable class of men, but of late their conduct has been far from satisfactory. They should silently do that work for which they have come to this country, and carefully refrain from doing anything which may bring them and their religion into contempt. Now that the character of Miss Pigot has been fully cleared in the highest tribunal of justice, it is to be hoped that the Scotch Mission will reinstate her in her post.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Meeting held at Lucknow to consider Mr. Blunt's proposal for the establishment of a Muhammadan University.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th April, publishes the proceedings of the meeting held at Lucknow on the 12th idem by the Muhammadan nobility and gentry of that place to consider Mr. Blunt's scheme for the establishment of a Muhammadan University. Maulvi Faridu-l-din Ahmad Khán, subordinate judge, first read out Mr. Blunt's letter to His Highness the Nizám on the subject and His Highness's reply thereto, and then delivered a suitable speech, in which he referred to the decline of Islám, and pointed out to his countrymen the importance of acquiring both a secular and a religious education. Rájá Muhammad Amír Hasan Khán of Mahmúdábád promised to contribute one lakh of rupees, and Maulvi Faridu-l-dín Ahmad Khán ten thousand rupees, to the proposed University Fund. It was decided that a committee should be established, consisting of Prince Álam Mirzá Sulemán Qadar Bahádur as President, Nawáb Mihdi Ali Khán Bahádur and four other persons as Vice-Presidents, and Rájá Muhammad Amír Hasan Khán as Honorary Secretary, to adopt measures to carry out the scheme. Resolutions were also passed to the effect that His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieu-

tenant-Governor should be requested to extend a helping hand to the promoters of the scheme, and that the Committee should at once enter into correspondence with the Nizám on the subject.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Late Middle School Examination, Panjáb.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th April, publishes two communications, received from two correspondents, concerning the late Middle School Examination held in the Panjáb. The correspondents have endeavoured to show that the paragraph in Persian set by Lálá Thákur Prasád, head-master of the Normal School at Delhi, for translation into Urdú, was full of mistakes of grammar and idiom. There were also misprints in the paper. The correspondents urge that the examiner should make allowance for these mistakes and misprints in giving marks to candidates. One of the correspondents also complains that the paper in mensuration was too long and could not be answered within the fixed time. The editor is surprised that the management of the Middle School Examination was made over this year to the Panjáb University when that University has not hitherto been able to conduct its own examinations properly, and hopes that the unsatisfactory way in which the Middle School Examination has been conducted this year will induce the Director of Public Instruction to resume its management in his hands.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Appointment of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to the Allahabad High Court.

The *Waqayd-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 21st April, adverting to the recent elevation of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to the Bench of the High Court, remarks that at first he was appointed to officiate for Mr. Justice Tyrrell, who has gone home on one year's furlough. When it was afterwards found out that Mr. Petheram, the new Chief Justice elect, was not coming out for a few months to join his appointment, Mr. Justice Straight was appinted to act as Chief Justice, and Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to act for him, while Mr. Justice Tyrrell's post was given to Mr. Duthoit! Under the former

arrangement Mr. Saiyid Mahmud would be able to sit on the Bench of the High Court for one year, but he will remain only for a few months under the latter. Evidently this new arrangement is due to race feeling and has been made for the benefit of Mr. Duthoit. Some military officers caused the mutiny of the native army in 1857 by their unwise proceedings, but now Civilians are creating discontent and disaffection among educated natives, which is sure to lead to disastrous consequences. It would seem that Government is not at present prepared to listen to natives and redress their grievances. But they should have patience. Time is a great curer.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 21st April, quotes some extracts from the judgment recorded by the District Magistrate of Gházipur in a criminal suit, in which Bábú Harnáráyan, honorary magistrate, was the complainant, and argues that the extracts clearly show how ill qualified is the Bábú for the exercise of criminal powers. Probably the suit referred to is the one which had originated in the quarrel between him and some Musalmáns during the late Muharram. One of the extracts is—"This version of the facts seems to me highly improbable. I find statements which throw considerable doubt upon the exactitude of the complainant's statement."

Circulation, 300 copies.

Bábú Harnáráyan Chobe, Honorary Magistrate, Gházipur.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, referring to the withdrawal by the Panjáb Government of its subsidy from the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, and the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, remarks that the withdrawal will undoubtedly involve a great pecuniary loss to the proprietors of the three journals, but that the measure is none the less equitable and reasonable. In the first place, the rendering of aid to the three papers in question, to the exclusion of others, which were equally entitled

Circulation, 800 copies.

Withdrawal by the Panjáb Government of its subsidy from vernacular newspapers.

to it, was unjust. Secondly, a newspaper, subsidised by Government, loses its independence and touch with the people. It is to be hoped that the Government of these provinces will follow suit. The papers subsidised by it are regarded as quite worthless not only by the reading public at large, but also by those officers to whom copies are supplied at the public expense. The Government had better allow the officers to subscribe to any papers they think best.

Travelling allowance paid to compositors, employed in Government Press at Allahabad, who have gone to Naini Tál with the Secretariat.

The same paper complains that it is believed that clerks and compositors employed in the Government Press, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and who have gone to the hills with the Secretariat, have been paid Rs. 19 each as travelling allowance from Allahabad to Naini Tál. Formerly they received Rs. 37. The present reduced rate is the same which is allowed to chaprásis and is manifestly inadequate for clerks. The fare of the mail cart alone from Bareilly to Naini Tál amounts to Rs. 32. Has any reduction been made in the travelling allowance paid to Secretaries? Those expenses, connected with this unnecessary migration of the Local Government to the hills, which could be most easily cut down, remain intact, while the pruning-knife is constantly applied to the allowances of lowly-paid clerks.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur and the local self-government.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th April, states that complaints have been received from many districts in the Panjáb in connection with municipal elections held under the new local self-government scheme, but that the state of things at Gurdáspur appears to have been worst of all. The men, who have been recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur to be appointed as nominated members, are all of the *jo hukm* stamp, and not one of them is an educated person. The Deputy Commissioner seems to have a special dislike for any independent expression of

opinion on the part of natives. It is believed that he lately told a respectable gentleman at his house in the presence of other persons that he had not recommended him for a membership, because he was one of those men who had opposed the appointment of Deputy Commissioner to the office of President last year, but that if he apologised and promised to mend his ways, he would now recommend him for one!

Native railway guards and Anglo-Indian newspapers.

The same paper states that Anglo-Indian contemporaries, referring to the case of the native railway guard in the Panjáb who has been convicted of theft, call in question the integrity of natives in general and condemn them as unfit for railway-guardships in consequence. This is good logic indeed! There are scores of cases on record in which European guards have been convicted of dereliction of duty and dishonesty, but natives have never drawn any unfavourable conclusions from these cases in regard to all Europeans. The jewellery, which the native guard had stolen, was worth Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000, and evidently few ordinary persons could stand such a temptation. But among lower classes of Europeans kleptomania prevails to such an extent that, about six or seven years ago, a European guard in this province was convicted of the theft of a cock and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Forest Department, Hazára.

The same paper complains that the Deputy Conservator of Forests for Hazára has given a contract to Rúp Chand, banker at Bálákot, for the removal of 1,000 *gailis* (logs of timber?) from Shenu in Kágán to the river at Rs. 2 *per gaili*. But if he had taken the trouble to pay a visit to Shenu, he would not have allowed this high rate to the contractor. The *gailis* lie at such a small distance from the river that the cost of the removal of a *gaili* would hardly exceed one rupee. Again, the privilege of grazing cattle in the forests in Kágán and Saran has been sold. This is a very unwise measure, because cattle will eat up all the young plants that have grown up in the forests in which fires broke

out during the last two years. These things clearly show how careless Colonel Bachelor is in the performance of his duties and how little attention he pays to economy. Had he been a native, he would have been dismissed from the public service long ago. It is to be hoped the Panjáb Government will make a thorough enquiry into the shameful mismanagement that prevails in the Forest Department in the Hazára Division and make an example of the delinquent officers.

Assistant Surgeons, Panjáb.

The same paper, after republishing an article from a Calcutta contemporary, in which the latter refers to the different examinations to which Assistant-Surgeons in Bengal are subjected and complains of the comparatively low pay allowed to them, remarks that Assistants-Surgeons in the Panjáb are still worse off. Even clerks and accountants in the Public Works Department have better prospects of promotion than these unfortunate native medical officers. The former can rise to be Examiners on Rs. 700 a month, but the latter are not made even Honorary Surgeons. The appointments and transfers of Assistant-Surgeons are not made by the Surgeon-General in a proper way. Second-grade men are often attached to small stations, while third-grade men are sent to first-class stations, where their salaries, including local allowances, &c., exceed even those of first grade men. The Surgeon-General makes transfers without at all consulting the men concerned. If any one raises the least objection to his transfer, he is rebuked or degraded. The whole subject of the examination and pay of the officers in question should be overhauled with a view to improving their status. Medical education has yet made but little progress in this country, especially in the Panjáb, and hence it is necessary to give every encouragement to it.

Stamp-vendors in Bijnor.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Bijnor, complains that stamp-vendors in that district charge purchasers more than the fixed price of court-fee stamps.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 20th April, states that a man lately sent a petition by post to the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot against Rám Chand, Náib Sharaf at the Munsif's office at Náruwál, in the name of another man. When the man, in whose name the petition had been sent, heard of this, he forwarded a letter to the Deputy Commissioner disowning the petition and declaring it to be a forgery. But still the Deputy Commissioner sent for Rám Chand and ordered him to be suspended till September, without making any inquiry into the matter. The Panjáb Chief Court should call for the records of the case and see how far the decision of the Deputy Commissioner is legal. The editor argues that anonymous petitions should be deposited simply as such and that no action should be taken on them.

Suspension by the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot of a native official employed in the Munsif's office at Náruwál.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 18th April, complains of the prevalence of tyranny and oppression in Káshmír. Whenever there is a marriage in the family of the Mahárájá, one month's pay of all men in the service of the State is confiscated in honour of the occasion. The pay of the army is largely in arrears. Soldiers cannot even resign. If a soldier deserts, the members of his family are dishonoured, and one of them is compelled to enter the army. The same paper also contains a picture in which the State officials are represented as tigers and wolves and the people as sheep and goats. The ministry in the shape of a woman is represented as telling the Mahárájá that the country is prosperous and the officials loyal and honest.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Káshmír.

A correspondent of the *Anís-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 15th April, complains that no distinction is made between convicts and under-trial prisoners in Bharatpur. Like the former, the latter are

Circulation, 100 copies.

Bharatpur.

loaded with iron and task-work is exacted from them. Octroi officials greatly harass strangers. If a stranger carries with him even a new extra pair of shoes, he has to pay octroi for it.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Railway station, Agra.

A local correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 15th April, complains that the Government of India in a late Resolution recommended the levy of a nominal entrance fee from persons other than passengers for admission to platforms at railway stations on necessary occasions to prevent over-crowding, but that the railway officials at Agra have fixed the price of the platform ticket at one anna and do not allow any one to enter the station at any time without the ticket. Even dooli-bearers, who carry *purdanashin* women to the platform, are not exempt from the tax. Even if a man enters the station premises, one anna is taken from him by force. While the fee in question is levied with such severity, the station is not properly lighted.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Cholera at Agra.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th April, regrets to say that cholera has broken out at Agra in the last two weeks, and that many men have fallen victims to the disease. The untimely deaths of some youths have cast a gloom over the city. Formerly cholera pills were distributed at police-stations on such occasions, but now patients are often unable to get medicine even at charitable dispensaries. The editor ascribes the visitation to the want of good sanitary arrangements. Formerly sweepers were increased and greater attention was paid to the cleanliness of streets and by-lanes during the hot weather. But this year no increase has been made in the number of sweepers, and privies and drains in by-lanes are generally in a most dirty state. The Municipal Commissioners and the health officials should be on the

alert. (The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 21st April, also complains of the prevalence of cholera and of the dirty state of by-lanes at Agra. Health officials do not properly exact work from sweepers.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 16th April, in its local news column, states that on the 12th idem, when two European soldiers were shooting in a field, two cultivators sat there smoking. As soon as the latter got up, one of the former fired at them, wounding one of them in the arm. The other cultivator seized one soldier and made him over to the police, but the other soldier ran away.

A native wounded by a European soldier at Lahore.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ..	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly...	Diván Bútá Singh,	April 18th & 21st	April 21st & 24th respectively.	500 copies.
2	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	„ 21st ..	„ 24th ...	150 „
3	*Ína-i-Sikandarí* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 17th ...	„ „ ...	80 „
4	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	80 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 19th & 23rd,	„ 21st & 25th respectively.	1,880 „
6	*Ahmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 15th ...	„ 22nd ...	...
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ..	Guláb Rái ..	„ 19th & 22nd	„ 21st & 24th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
8	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	102 copies.
9	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	„ 15th ...	„ 23rd ...	100 „
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 19th ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 22nd ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Arur Vansh Prabdsk*	Fyzábád ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shea Prasád ...	For April ...	„ 25th ...	300 copies.
13	*Árya Patra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Árya Samáj.	For Feb. ...	„ 24th ...	...
14	*Asbrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	April 21st ...	„ „ ...	110 „

15	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Agrá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ 18th ...	„ 23rd ...	200 „
16	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	„ 21st ...	„ 22nd ...	...
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 19th ...	„ 24th ...	300 „
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	453 „
19	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	331 „
20	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	740 „
21	*Fárat Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	... „
22	*Gorakshá* ...	Kapurthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	253 „
23	*Grower Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 20th ...	„ 24th ...	40 „
24	*Gyán Praddyiní Patriká.*	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Navín Chander Rái,	For March ...	„ 21st ...	125 „
25	*Habíb-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Praim Naráyan.	April 24th ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
26	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 20th & 23rd	„ 21st & 24th respectively.	600 „
27	*Indian Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Srí Krishn ...	„ 24th ...	„ 25th ...	300 „
28	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 18th ...	„ 21st ...	280 „
29	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	„ 19th & 23rd,	„ 22nd & 25th respectively.	150 „
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moráddbád	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 20th ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
31	*Jammú Gazette* ...	Jammú ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nisár Alí.	„ 15th ...	„ 20th ...	...
32	*Jouas Gazette* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Srí Krishn ...	„ 12th ...	„ 22nd ...	1,810 „
33	*Kárnámah* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	250 „
34	*Kásht Patriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 18th ...	„ 21st ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
35	*Katahar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	110 copies.
36	*Kayasth Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Náráin ...	For March ...	„ 19th ...	177 „
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	April 16th ...	„ 20th ...	190 „

(1[illegible])

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1834.	1834.	
38	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Ráí ...	April 19th & 22nd	April 22nd & 25th	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
39	*Maskár-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 22nd ...	„ 23rd ...	200 copies.
40	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	80 „
41	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 14th ...	„ 20th ...	100 „
42	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	270 „
43	*Hayát-i-Am* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	100 „
44	*Munshi-l-Akhbár* ...	Bánkbankí,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 9th ...	„ 21st ...	100 „
45	*Muragga-i-Tukash* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bihárí Lál ...	„ 15th ...	„ 24th ...	195 „
46	*Nairar-i-Azam* ...	Murádábád,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 14th ...	„ 23rd ...	175 „
47	*Nafaa-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	195 „
48	*Nasimi-Agrá* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	325 „
49	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 22nd ...	„ „ ...	92 „
50	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Murádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 11th ...	„ 20th ...	...
51	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„ 17th ...	„ „ ...	300 „
52	*Núru-l-Akhbár* ...	Alláhábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)

53	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 14th ...	„ 20th ...	200 copies.
54	*Nyáyá Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Basdeo Bháskar ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	350 „
55	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	April 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th.	April 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th, respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
56	*Panjábí Akhbár* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím ..	„ 16th & 19th	„ 21st & 23rd	250 copies.
57	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	„ 18th ...	„ 23rd ...	150 „
58	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 21st ...	„ 21st ...	700 „
59	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	...
60	*Qaisarí Akhbár* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	110 „
61	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	400 „
62	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulam Hussain ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	350 „
63	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 23rd ...	420 „
64	*Rájasthánd Gazette* ..	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 21st ...	„ „ ...	160 „
65	*Sahib Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Díván Mathurá Dás	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	120 „
66	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ..	Bhawalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 17th ...	„ 20th ...	264 „
67	*Satiya Kash Sudhárnay.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 14th ...	„ „ ...	215 „
68	*Shafaku-l-Sudá* ..	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	Registrar of the Panjáb University.	For April ...	„ 19th ...	...
69	*Shahnah-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly.	Ahmad Hasan ...	April 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	100 „
70	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhim.	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	175 „
71	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	100 „
72	*Wasíh-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mayahid ...	„ „ ...	„ 24th ...	...

(69)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
73	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Gyán Chand ...	April 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd	April 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, & 5th respectively.	900 copies.
74	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Hari Bháskar ...	„ 14th ...	„ 20th ...	120 „
75	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur.	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sirájn-l-din Ahmad,	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	300 „

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